



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 13 No. 8

APRIL 1953

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All crops need trace elements

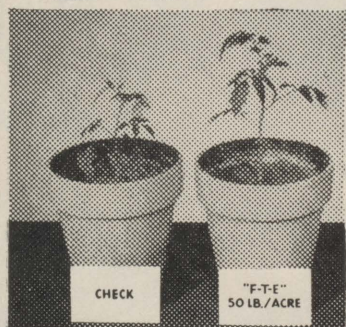
All crops need trace elements to reach full growth. Without the proper source of trace elements full value cannot be realized from available acreage.

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The Time Is Now

The spectre of famine has stalked the earth through all recorded history. The present age is no exception; low standards of living and in many cases actual starvation conditions prevail over vast areas of the world. Because of our dependence upon world trade the impact of this starvation in the midst of plenty is brought home to us in a very real way. It means that large populations have little or no money to spend for the produce of our farms and factories. We all suffer in greater or lesser degree.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization report "World War Against Want," if all the food in the world in pre-war days had been equally divided it would have provided every man, woman and child with approximately 2,380 calories of energy per day. Today an equal division of the food supply would provide every man, woman and child with only 2,260 calories of energy per day. This is an alarming situation. With all our improved techniques for growing more grain per acre and carrying more livestock per acre we are able to provide less food for the growing populations of the world.

We know, of course, that the food of the world is not equally divided and never has been. We in Canada have increased our intake to the detriment of the less fortunate peoples of the world. Yet our storehouses are bulging and we cannot begin to consume the vast quantities of food that our own creative ability and a bounteous nature can provide.

We have floor prices under beef and hogs, we have large stocks of canned pork, butter and skim milk powder in government storage. We have wheat and feed grain in every elevator from Halifax to Vancouver. We have grain stored in lake boats and on prairie farms.

Two-thirds of the world casts hungry and envious eyes upon our seemingly endless bounty while desperate men kindle the fires of revolution in their midst. What is our answer? For an answer we must

find if our democratic way of life is to continue. We cannot permanently remain in a preferred position.

The problem we face can be divided into an immediate necessity where policies would be designed to overcome actual starvation conditions, and a longer term plan where changes could be made in the type of crops grown in the light of soil conditions, topography and rainfall. This long term plan may change the agriculture of entire regions by building up soil fertility and providing a more balanced diet for the inhabitants.

Tractors, combines, forage harvesters and all the rest of the complicated machinery which western agriculture in large measure takes for granted would be wasted on these people. What they need are improved plows that could be made locally, better seed for faster and more certain germination, better scythes for harvesting. This equipment could be provided on short notice. The "know how" to manufacture it locally could soon be passed on and grasped easily. In the meantime the long term plan involving far reaching changes in agricultural conditions could be worked out.

Canada is participating in plans designed to relieve hunger in many areas of the world, but do we as private citizens know what is being done except in the vaguest terms? Are we sure that the correct procedures are being followed? The seriousness of the situation demands that we scrutinize carefully the programs and policies adopted. For we shall bear the ultimate responsibility.

Our Cover Picture

This is a sprayer of a type widely used in British Columbia. The picture was taken by C.I.L. in the orchard of the Oblate Fathers at Rougemont, when it was being tried out last spring.

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Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Rural Water Supplies – A Health Hazard

by F. S. Thatcher

Health authorities constantly keep a wary eye on water supplies. Just as police learn to ear-mark certain crimes as the work of a particular gang or an "habitual offender", so also do public health agents suspect a faulty water-supply when an intestinal illness breaks out.

MODERN civilization could not exist without the continuous action that is being taken to keep our city drinking water safe from pollution.

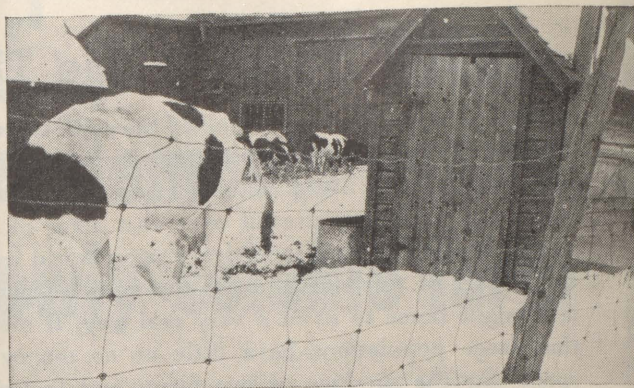
With the tremendous modernization that the last quarter-century has seen in our rural living there is need to re-examine both the safety and availability of the supply of water so that safe water shall be just as much a blessing to those on the farm as it is to the city dweller.

It is a disturbing thought for farm mothers to know that their babies are more likely to die young than are children brought up in the city. Serious illness may be caused in babies by germs that are often thought of as relatively harmless to adults. A recent report from a hospital shows that the death rates of nursing babies that were sent there because of intestinal infections were 25 percent for those infected with *Salmonella* germs, but 50 percent for those infected with *E. coli* or *Paracolobactrum*. All three of these may be found in polluted water but the last two are often thought of as rather unimportant to adults.

Serious intestinal illness is still more common in rural areas than in Canadian cities (on a per capita basis) in spite of all the health advantages that rural life can offer. An epidemic of typhoid quite frequently gets its start from the farm.

Polluted water has earned its bad name because of the disease germs that can stay alive in it for quite a long time. Typhoid and other fevers, such as dysentery, diarrhoea and other intestinal upsets like some forms of "tummy flu" are caused by germs which get into water or food. They usually have their origin in human or animal fecal matter (manure). Quite clearly, then, in order to keep a water-supply safe for drinking purposes or fit for use in any kind of food factory it is absolutely essential that surface drainage water from around the farm or any seepage from privies, cesspools, septic tanks, manure piles, or garbage dumps must never be allowed to get into the well or any other supply of water to be used for drinking or for factory purposes. Similarly, water supplies must be protected from direct contact with animal or poultry droppings.

But let's go back to our thought about the influence of recent rural modernization.



The well and pumping equipment housed within the shack to the right of the picture, was the source of water for a farm chicken canning plant with a history of excessive spoilage. And no wonder!

During the past summer I drove several thousand miles, mostly through rural areas, some of which 15 years ago would have been thought of as "backward". The change during that time has been impressive. Whether the changes are all for good or not is something for your "Forum" to discuss, but rural electrification has changed rural living "overnight". What are among the first things to be installed when "hydro" reaches a farm? Why, it's pumps, then faucets, faucets for kitchen, the bath, a flush toilet, milk cooling tanks, and a chance to splash water all over the place from a hose. Rural industries develop. Creameries, cheese-factories, canning establishments—whether large concerns or as part of the farm activity; they all install pumps. The need for water soars but more often than not the drainage and waste-disposal facilities are not able to stand the strain.

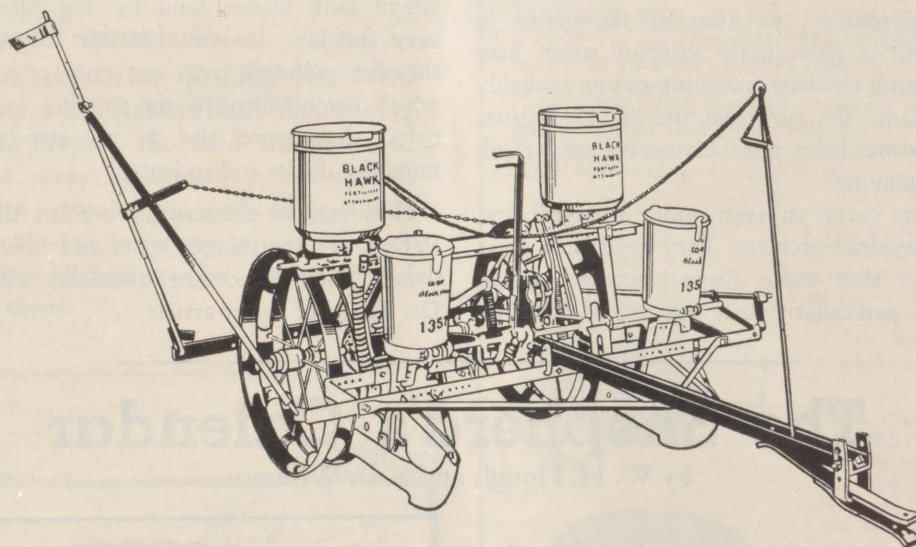
Coupled with this expanded use of water we have to consider the effect of lack of conservation. Water tables are lowering significantly in several areas, even though a bountiful providence has luxuriously blessed most of Eastern Canada with a ready supply of that invaluable fluid. Streams that used to invite the holiday fisherman are now too often reduced to a feeble trickle at the bottom of a desolate looking river-bed. Other streams have been diverted to supply the small local plants.

Thus, in some areas we are trying to obtain more water from an ever shrinking supply, often from wells that were never intended for the job and which may be fed from ponds and streams that are themselves quite stagnant and exposed to much more pollution than in our grandfather's day.

A commendable aspect of our times is the effort now being directed towards development and protection of health, instead of just being content with waiting until we have to call the doctor.

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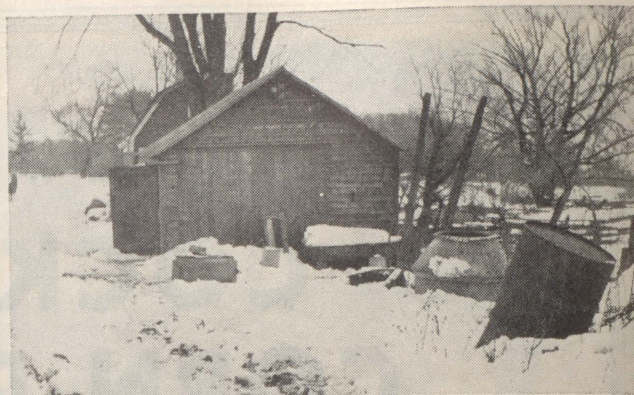


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With this attitude in mind, let us rural Canadians stay in the lead. By proper care of our water supplies we can do a great deal towards preventing illness, not only of our immediate families but among our visitors, among our live-stock and among whatever populations food from our farms may reach.

You will have noticed that often whenever any individual wants to avoid a little effort he comes up with an excuse something like this,—“I’ve been all right so far”, or “Grandfather lived to 90 without doing such-and-such”. In this case, about water, maybe grandfather did live to 90, but the chances are that several of his brothers and sisters died young, or he himself may have been seriously ill as a baby and developed a natural resistance to the germ that caused the illness. Many an adult becomes resistant to some of the germs in polluted water, but a particularly virulent strain may still “get” him. Young children, and visitors too, probably will not be resistant. Do we have the right to cause the death of even one baby just because we may think we are ourselves immune?

Factory operators carry an even wider responsibility, but they have a two-fold problem. They need such great quantities of water that waste disposal becomes a real difficulty. That is particularly true for cheese factories



When the nearby spring runs dry, the well in the middle foreground is used to supply water to the canning plant.

where milk wastes tend to clog tiles and septic tanks very quickly. If waste is not disposed of effectively, the wet polluted areas not only provide a source from which neighbouring water supplies can become contaminated, but serve also as an attraction for excessive numbers of flies and rodents.

How can we successfully combat these disease germs? Where are the danger spots and how can we eliminate them? These important questions will be answered in Dr. Thatcher’s next article.

The Shepherd’s Calendar

by W. H. Hough and S. B. Williams

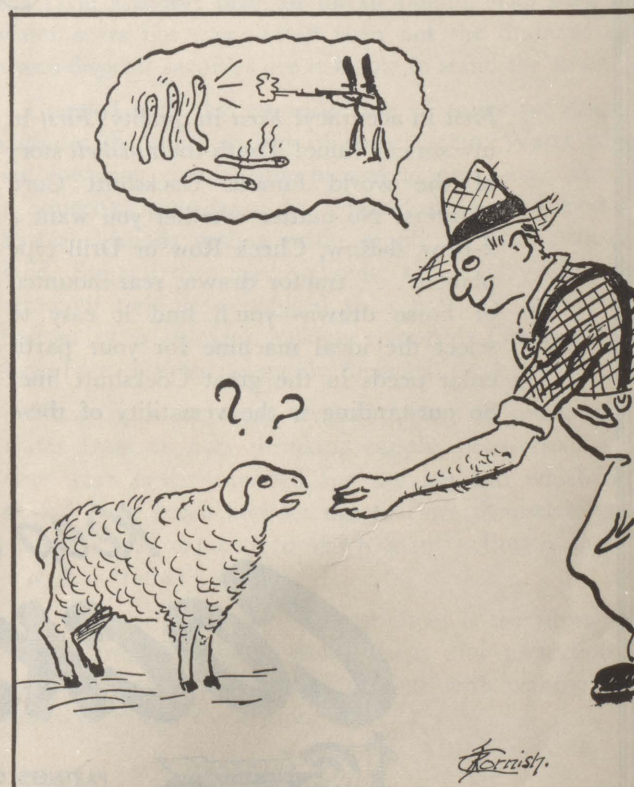
May

WORM all the adult sheep 24 hours before they go on pasture to control internal parasites. Give 3 to 4 phenothiazine tablets per sheep depending on their size. It is not necessary to starve the sheep, but they must be kept off pasture for at least 24 hours after pilling. Do not pill unlambed ewes. For details of treatment for internal parasites see Dept. of Agriculture Special Pamphlet No. 67.

Put sheep out to pasture the day after pilling. Pastures should have adequate shade and fresh water. No grain is needed on pasture. If high dry pasture is available the rams and yearling ewes can go out a little earlier than the nursing flock. Have sufficient supplies of cobaltized, iodized block salt in all pastures at all times. No mineral mix is necessary.

Shear the sheep as soon as the weather is warm enough and preferably after the ewes have lambed. If the weather is hot, do not hurry the sheep. Do not shear if the fleeces are wet.

After shearing spread the fleece out—skin side down—on a wire topped skirting table. Shake out as much chaff, seeds and debris as possible. Separate chaff, burry and manure-caked locks and tags from the fleece. Roll the fleece into a square bundle—skin side out—and tie



Worm all adult sheep.

with paper twine. Store in a dry place until all the sheep have been shorn.

Pack fleeces in large wool bags and send to market.

Dull shearing clippers and combs should be sharpened.

Trim the feet of all sheep. After they have pastured for a week or so the feet become soft and are easily pared with a sharp knife. A secatur will be useful in this operation.

Clean the pens on wet days when it is not possible to shear.

Try to see all your sheep every day. This helps to prevent losses from injury, disease, mismothering and the possibility of sheep dying while on their backs in a hollow.

May is a good month to—

Get the livestock out on pasture, but watch carefully for signs of bloat. Finish the seeding of feed grains. Prepare the land for the corn crop. Give the spray equipment a last minute check to see that everything is ready to go. Clean and check over the maple syrup equipment before storing. Get the kitchen garden prepared and plant the early seeds.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"This watershed is in such bad shape the snow can't even melt before it runs off!"

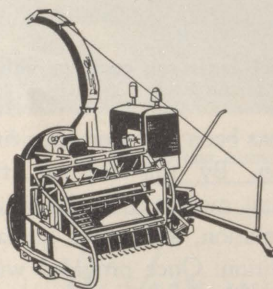


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More Beef For Your Feed Dollar

by P. E. Sylvestre



Outside the milk shed areas beef cattle can compete with other types of farming.

SELECTION of beef cattle has been based on showring standards or conformation. By this method, the animal, male or female, meeting most nearly the ideals of the judges in type, conformation, and breed characteristics, receives public recognition. Once provided with this stamp of approval, it is brought back to the farm to be used as a breeder. On this rests the breeder's hope. The same general standards also are used in the more common and less exacting selection of the commercial herds. In all cases, it is assumed that these ideals of type and conformation are an indication of the beef producing ability of the animals.

It cannot be denied that progress is being made under this system. The beef animal of to-day is a far different animal than it was a hundred years ago. However, it must be admitted that the improvement has been more towards conformation and carcass quality, as determined by consumer demand, than toward efficiency of production. Such results were to be expected, since conformation has to do with the body and can be seen and felt, while production can only be measured by actual test.

Beef cattle are raised for profit. Their finished product is meat, and that meat is the result of the transformation of feeds in the animal's body. Consequently, everything else being equal, the animal using the least feed to produce the most meat in the shortest time, is the one which will give the most profit. Therefore, the way in which an animal makes use of its feed is important. If animals could pass this characteristic on to their young

A plan which takes a lot of the guess work out of beef raising should mean a lot to eastern feeders who are faced with rising costs and falling prices. This is the first of two articles on feeding for faster gains.

and it could be measured, we could set up an index similar to those for type and conformation which we use in the showring and out. It would certainly increase the efficiency of the breeder to select the best cattle.

The keeping of records is important if we want to improve any breed of cattle, husbandmen have realized this for a long time, for instance, as early as 1933, work done in the United States found that there were wide differences between individual steers in rate of gain and the efficiency with which they used their food. Since then, a great deal of work has been done, and considerable information accumulated.

Rate of Grain in the Feedlot

The first problem to be solved was whether the rate of gain and feed efficiency of individual animals was related to types and conformation as is so generally assumed. For this purpose, research men of the United States Department of Agriculture, undertook the following project. Groups of steers from different sires were judged and scored at weaning time and prior to going into the feedlot, on conformation and ability to make rapid gain. Subsequently, these animals were fattened and their individual performance recorded. In all 613 steers from 83 different sires were submitted to the test.

The results indicated clearly that the rate of gain in the feedlot, and the efficiency of feed use could not be predicted by judging the animals on the basis of showring standards. Furthermore, it was found that some good bulls, and some not so good according to the usual standards, had progenies which utilized their feed more efficiently than others. Thus, it became evident that conformation or types were transmitted independently from feed use.

The next step was to determine whether heredity had any effect on rate of gain, efficiency of feed use and finish weights. It was soon revealed that it did, repeated feeding trials with steers fed under identical conditions always gave similar results. The sires which had been found to produce high performing progenies, continued to produce similar ones year after year. Furthermore, it was found that six to eight steers, from any one sire, were sufficient to give a fairly accurate index of the value of a sire.

Likewise and by the same method, it was found that the rate of gain on feed was 65 per cent inherited from the parents, birth weight 53 per cent, weaning weight 28, slaughter grade 45, carcass grade 33, and area of eye muscle 68 per cent. This discovery of the influence of heredity on the performance of beef animals was of great practical importance to the beef man as it provided an accurate means of determining the worth of a sire. In fact, it laid the foundation for the progeny performance test for beef cattle.

Testing the Sire

The reproductive cycle in beef cattle is slow. It takes, on the average, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years from the time a sire is born before his progeny can be evaluated. Furthermore, in small purebred herds, it might prove expensive to castrate calves out of valuable sires. Since heredity appears to play such a large part in determining the rate of gain of full-fed steers, Knapp, and Clarke, and others, hit on the idea of testing the sire himself. They selected a number of bull calves at weaning, on the basis of their weight and high performance of their "sibs", and full-fed them for 200 days. Later on, the same bulls were mated to groups of cows, all groups being similar, and the resulting progeny were fed for a period of 252 days. Invariably, the progenies which did best were from the bulls who themselves had performed best in the feedlot.

For example, Bull 173, a Hereford, weighed 575 pounds at weaning. He made a daily gain of 2.52 pounds in the feedlot and at 15 months weighed 1046 pounds. A group of steers by this bull averaged 508.5 pounds at weaning, gained 2.32 pounds daily in the feedlot, and finished the 252 day feeding period at 1078.8 pounds. They brought \$148.00 per head above feed costs.

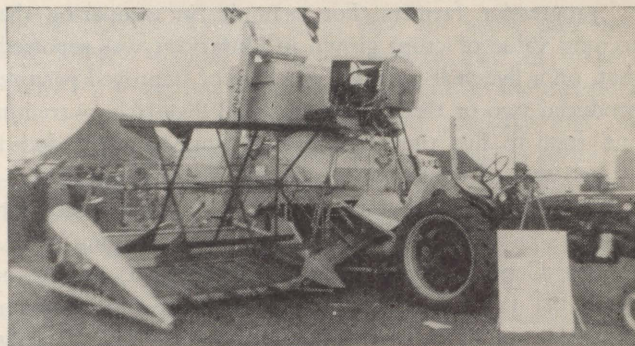
Another Hereford bull, No. 171, weaned at 484 pounds and gained 2.39 pounds daily. At 15 months of age, he had reached the weight of 914 pounds. His progeny averaged 376.5 pounds at weaning and the average daily gain was 2.06 pounds with an average final weight of 892.6 pounds. The average return of those steers above feed costs was \$112.00.

In Canada Too

A number of other experiment stations have been working on this problem and they have come out with similar answers. In Canada, five Experimental Farms and Stations are now engaged in testing the method under Canadian conditions. The plan followed at present is to castrate half of the bull calves. All of the steers, bull calves, and heifers from each sire are placed on feed. This plan presents the following advantages: 1. By marketing the steers, the quality of the carcass can be measured. 2. Performance records are obtained on both males and females. This should provide an index for the selection of the female stock. Complete results are not yet available.

The data does show however, that the ability to make

rapid and efficient gains depends upon the sire and bears no direct relation to conformation and type. Further, the sire's own performance in the feedlot is an indication of his ability to produce fast gaining calves. Compared to the earlier methods of selection, this is almost revolutionary. It takes the guess work out of breeding and it saves time. A proof of the effectiveness of this system of selection in herd improvement can be found in the records of the herd at the Miles City Experiment Station, Montana. After ten years of progeny and bull testing, the weight for age of bulls has increased 200 pounds, the age to 900 pounds live weight has decreased as much as 60 days, and the feedlot rate of gain has gone from 1.2-2.00 to 2.06-2.86 pounds daily.



Here's a new model in combines. This machine which was on display last summer was made in Germany.

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Information Please!

This section should make interesting reading, for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups will be answered here.

PLENTY of questions come to Box 237, Macdonald College, regarding pasture improvement. Is it worthwhile? Does it pay off in dollars and cents? What about the feed nutrients? Here are the answers provided by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

They say that the value of high quality pasture herbage has been demonstrated experimentally and recognized by progressive farmers. For example, in comparing the feeding value of crops grown in Ontario it was reported that, on a five-year average, one acre of improved pasture produced two or three times the total digestible nutrients and four to five times the protein equivalent produced by one acre of winter wheat, barley or mixed grains.

Many farmers hesitate to use good crop land for pasture. Instead, they assign land of low cropping value. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, pasture is given the full stature of a crop in a five-year rotation consisting of corn, grain, hay, pasture, grain. During 1951, a season of average rainfall, it was estimated that this pasture produced an average of 2,863 pounds of total digestible nutrients per acre, equivalent to 120 bushels



Pasture is our major cheap feed.

of oats per acre or the amount of nutrients contained in two tons of 16 per cent dairy feed, which costs \$80 per ton. Results like this cannot be expected from unimproved pasture on marginal land.

On most farms there should be less distinction between pasture, hay and silage. Instead the entire forage program should be more close linked together and planned in such a way that June surpluses may be utilized for silage or hay and the aftermath of silage or hay used for grazing. This will involve the use of the larger grasses and legumes, widely adapted for either pasture, silage or hay.

Milk Fund Explained At Macdonald College Meeting

"Our special fund will not be used to withhold milk from anybody," P. D. MacArthur, president of the Montreal Milk Producers Association told a combined meeting of the Macdonald College Rural Problems Club and the Ormstown and Huntingdon Farm Forums held recently at Macdonald College.

Mr. MacArthur was accompanied by Mr. Walter Low, managing secretary of the Producers surplus milk plant at Montreal and Mr. Charlie Macdonald, a director of the Producers Association and a member of the Chateaugay Farm Forum.

"Milk will be available," Mr. MacArthur went on, "to the dairies at all times providing they are willing to pay a fair price for a top quality product."

Mr. Low and Mr. MacArthur then outlined how the fund is being raised and why. "The four thousand odd fluid milk shippers", "are being asked to submit to a payment of \$25.00 per can quota, with the minimum fund target set at \$200,000.00."

The object of the Fund is two-fold; to reinforce the bargaining powers of the milk producers and to speed up the negotiations for a new price when they have

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started. Mr. MacArthur suggested that in the past the Association has felt that the slowness with which price talks have progressed has meant a loss of millions of dollars to the producers.

Briefly, the fund will operate in this manner. If negotiations for a new price, (whether up or down for the fund will operate both ways), break down, the Association will use the fund to buy the milk off the market. It will be pasteurized, churned or manufactured

into a variety of dairy products. It will be available at all times to the dairies providing they are willing to pay the price. "No hospital, charitable institution or like body will ever be without milk." Mr. Low stressed. "We will see to that."

The Association feels, however, that the mere presence of the Fund, which will be invested in interest bearing government bonds, will be sufficient to put the price negotiations on a more equal footing.

Story of Ive's Hill and Draper's Corner Farm Forum

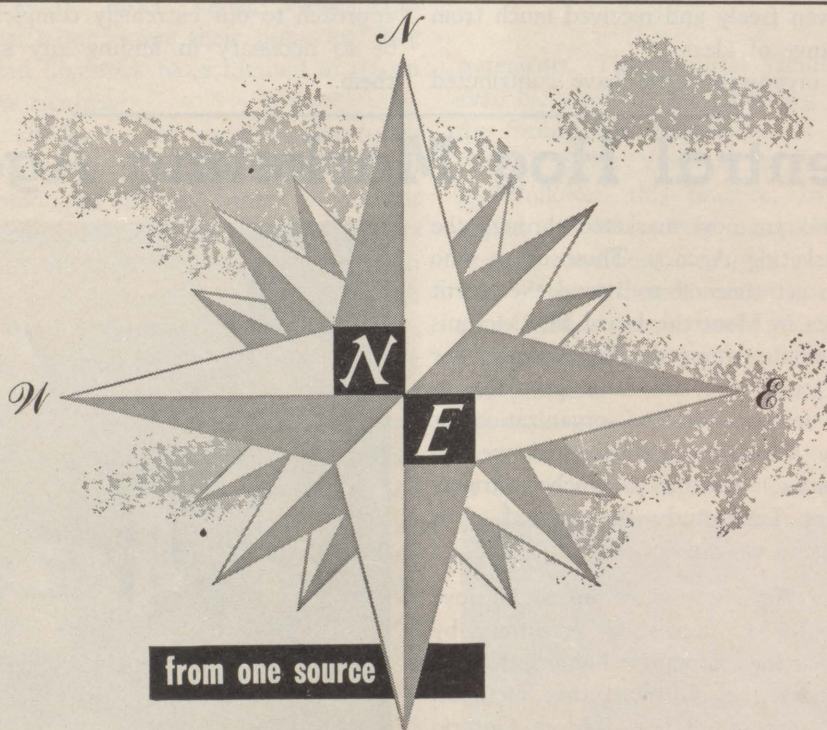
by Mrs. Fred Green, Compton, P.Q.

Winner of second prize for Central Canada in the 1952 National Farm Radio Forum Essay Contest on "The Story of our Forum".

THE Ive's Hill and Draper's Corner Farm Forum group was formed November 17th, 1947. Since that time it has grown continually in importance to its members, and to the community.

Our records show that the considerable amount of \$1,004.88 has been raised during this time for com-

munity service. This has been used for many purposes. The largest amount has been used to buy an unused school for a community hall, to incorporate the members into a group so that we may own property and do business, to repair and enlarge same, as well as to install electric lights. Much time and materials have also been donated for this purpose. Contributions have been made to furnishing yearly Christmas trees, and parties with presents, to all English-speaking children in the community, cheer boxes to the sick, citizenship prizes in the school, help for wind victims in the district, expenses



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of delegates to short courses, conferences, annual meetings, etc., prizes for home beautification contests, and many other like projects.

We have sponsored and financed many projects such as open winter roads, road improvement, community entertainment, picnics, the care of a graveyard, Blue Cross insurance group, conferences to study better methods of farming and marketing, conferences with other groups, M.P.'s and M.L.A.'s to study farm problems and to improve our relations with these, and to find ways of working together.

Two important subjects have been constantly studied for nearly three years and data collected in preparation of a campaign—first to improve farm credit facilities for farmers, and second to strengthen farm organization and establish an Economic Advisory Council. This is to be made up of representatives of governments and farm, labor and other groups, to deal with the many problems which affect each other, and to establish a farm policy which is more or less permanent.

Our group has contributed its full share to the financing of the County and provincial Farm Forum Councils. Its delegates have attended faithfully, County, Provincial and National Farm Forum meetings, which it is our duty and pleasure to attend. It has met to listen to, discuss and report findings for almost every broadcast. Our members have given freely and received much from this nation-wide exchange of ideas.

As a part of the organization we have contributed

our share in providing an example which has already been accepted by so many other countries, as well as UNESCO, as the best means of educating and improving living conditions of rural people.

Our young people, through folk schools and by participation in our discussions and community action, have prepared themselves to lead and speak for farm people and the nation in future years.

We have written and received twenty-seven letters to members of Federal and Provincial Governments in discussion of farm problems. In addition to reporting regularly our weekly meetings, we have published twenty-two reports and letters in the Sherbrooke Record.

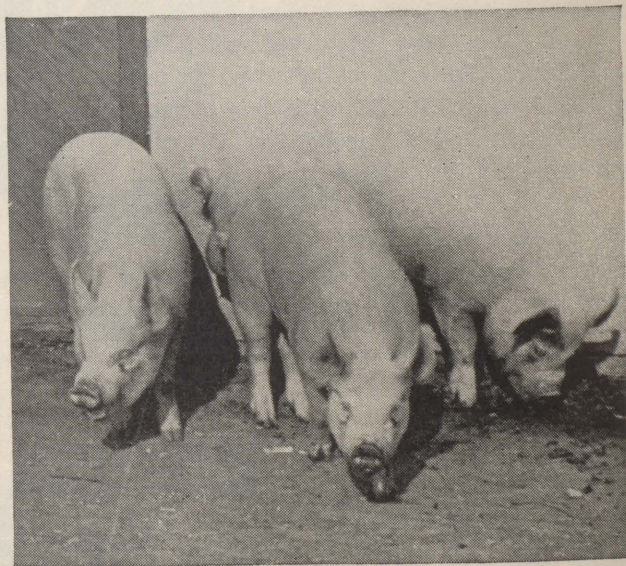
While these material things are very important, our greatest success is in the growth of the community spirit. Before the formation of the group, neighbors rarely visited each other. Now we meet at least once every week to study our common problems and exchange ideas, to plan and work for a better community and nation as well as to enjoy an hour or two of recreation. In doing these things there has grown up among us a great and wonderful understanding, an experience of brotherhood. Through Farm Forum we have been and are privileged to meet people and find friends all across Canada as well as from other countries. We know we have all acquired a tolerance of mind and a much wider approach to our extremely complex problems which will be so necessary in finding any satisfactory solution to them.

A Central Hog Marketing Agency

ALL hogs in Ontario are now marketed through the Central Hog Marketing Agency. Those of us who were lucky enough to get time off to attend the recent Farm Forum conference in Montreal, heard Mr. McInnis outline the whys and wherefores of the Agency. For those who couldn't attend we are here providing a brief outline of the reasons for and organization of the Marketing Agency. We're doing this because we feel that hog marketing is as important to Quebec farmers as to Ontario farmers. Let's study the method, then if we think that it is good we can act on it.

The Hog Marketing Agency was set up to improve marketing conditions for Ontario hog producers by establishing a sound basis for competitive bidding through the open market. Under the old marketing methods, approximately 90 per cent of all hogs sold in Ontario were purchased through the farmer direct, through the medium of transport, by the processing companies and smaller slaughterers.

In many cases, the hogs arrived at the slaughterer's premises and were processed before the true live market value was established. This lack of price information was one of the major problems facing hog producers



To secure a fair price for these young fellows demands that the farmer have some control over the marketing.

under the old marketing conditions. In order to define this, the Department of Agriculture held a survey of hog producers in Grey County, which is considered a typical hog producing area.

Results of the survey showed that only 1.6 per cent of the hog producers in Grey County had any understanding of the final price they would receive for their hogs prior to shipping to the slaughterers; 92.8 per cent had no understanding of price before shipping. The remaining 5.6 per cent did not reply to the survey.

Commenting on the fact that only 10 per cent of all Ontario hogs are sold through open market under competitive bidding, Dr. J. E. Lattimer, formerly of Macdonald College and one of Canada's leading agricultural economists stated that: "This is such an unsatisfactory method of marketing as to be almost unbelievable. No better method could be devised of depriving the feeder (hog producer) of bargaining power."

Organization of the Marketing Agency

As agent for the Ontario Hog Marketing Board, United Livestock Sales Limited operate at the Ontario Stock Yards, Toronto as a fully licensed and bonded brokerage house in accordance with the provisions of the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, under the rules and regulations of the Toronto Live Stock Exchange, in accordance with tariffs established with the Ontario Stock Yards Board, and under any other laws pertaining to the marketing of livestock in Ontario.

The company consists of a directorate drawn from the senior principals of the livestock brokerage companies operating at the Ontario Stock Yards. These long-established firms have turned over their individual hog departments to United Livestock Sales Limited in return for shares in the new company.

By unifying and adding to the present sales forces of all licensed hog brokerage companies, ULS is able to offer Ontario hog producers the full benefit of current marketing methods and facilities by keeping the farmers fully informed as to analyses and trends, production figures and methods, and settlements operative through the Shippers' Trust Account System.

One of the main features of the plan is that hog owners are supplied with detailed and accurate sales

Hay-pasture mixtures, as the name implies, are those which are harvested for hay for one or two years and then are used as pasture for two or three years or as long as they are productive. They contain tall-growing grasses like timothy, orchard grass and brome grass with alfalfa, red clover and alsike along with Ladino. They produce abundance of good quality hay to be followed by pasture in later years.

The so-called permanent pasture mixtures consist of timothy, orchard grass, brome grass and meadow fescue plus the bottom grasses such as Kentucky or Canada bluegrass, red fescue or red top. The rate of alfalfa is reduced considerably and the legumes are usually white Dutch, wild white clover or Ladino. Such mixtures may develop somewhat more slowly, but a good permanent sod is formed and is left down as pasture for a long



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statements. This business facility had previously been available only to the few hog owners selling through the former hog departments of livestock brokers at the Ontario Stock Yards or to more outside buyers who had followed this practice. In addition, through the application of orderly marketing techniques based on existing conditions of supply and demand, the producers will realize a better market for their hogs and, at the same time, "spread out" present delivery methods to a degree which should be beneficial to both producer and processor alike.

time. Grazing may sometimes start even from the year of establishment and these pastures are not cut for hay.



Modern equipment makes handling much easier and usually speeds up the operation. For a modern commercial farmer such equipment will pay off.

For The Ladies

Dessert Parties

by Margaret Ann Trapp

Once the snow has gone and the grass is green again we begin to get over that tired-out February and March feeling and turn our thoughts to spring entertaining.

Have you attended an afternoon meeting or bridge lately? Did you notice that you didn't feel like going home to prepare the family supper after the hostess served lunch in the late afternoon? In many places dessert parties are gaining popularity, especially for afternoon functions. The dessert and coffee or tea are served to start with, this gives your guests an opportunity to visit before starting the afternoon's activities and it is not necessary to serve refreshments again in the late afternoon.

Here are some suggestions for three easily prepared desserts. A chiffon type cake, Sundae tarts and peppermint wafer dessert.

Chiffon Cake:

The chiffon type cake is a cousin of the sponge and angel cake and is definitely party fare!

Heat oven to 325°

1. In the first bowl, sift together:

- 2¼ c. sifted cake flour
- 1½ c. sugar
- 3 tsp. (single action) baking powder
- 1 tsp. salt

Form a well and add these:

- ½ c. mild flavoured salad oil
- 5 egg yolks, unbeaten
- ¾ c. water
- 2 tsp. vanilla
- 2 tsp. grated lemon rind

Beat until smooth.

2. In second bowl, put:

- 1 c. egg whites (about 7)
- ½ tsp. cream of tartar

Beat into very stiff peaks, stiffer than for meringue.

Pour the contents of the first bowl gradually over beaten egg whites, gently folding in. Do Not Stir. Pour immediately into ungreased 10 inch tube cake pan, (fill not more than 2/3 full). Bake 55 minutes at 325°F then increase heat to 350°F for 10 to 15 minutes longer, or until top tube springs back when lightly touched. Turn pan upside down, placing over neck of funnel or bottle. Let hang free of table, until cold. Loosen from sides and tube with spatula. Turn pan over and hit edge sharply on table to loosen. Frost with seven minute icing.

Seven Minute Icing:

- 2 egg whites
- 1½ c. sugar
- ⅛ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. cream of tartar
- ⅓ c. water
- 1 tsp. vanilla

Method:

Combine egg whites, sugar, salt, cream of tartar and

water in top of double boiler. Place over boiling water; beat constantly with a rotary beater 7 minutes or until icing stands in firm peaks. Cool. Add flavouring; spread on cool cake.

Peppermint Wafer Dessert:

- ½ lb. peppermint stick candy
- ½ c. light cream
- ½ tbsp. unflavoured gelatine
- 1 tbsp. cold water
- 1½ c. heavy cream, whipped
- 1 9 or 10 oz. pkg. chocolate wafers.

Crush candy; add light cream and heat in double boiler until candy dissolves. Add gelatine softened in cold water. Chill until partially set. Fold in whipped cream. Break chocolate wafers in half and stand around sides of a 9-inch square pan. Place a layer of wafers in bottom of the pan; spread with one-half gelatine mixture; top with a second layer of wafers. Spread with remaining gelatine mixture, top with wafers. Chill 12 hours. Cut in squares. Serves 9.

Sundae Tarts:

Sweet cereal tart shells with scoops of ice cream:

- 2 tbsp. butter
- 1 doz. marshmallows
- ⅓ tsp. vanilla
- 3 c. crisp rice cereal

Combine butter and marshmallows in double boiler. Melt over hot water. Add vanilla and blend well. Pour over cereal and toss lightly. Mold in buttered muffin pans. Chill. Fill with ice cream. Serve with nuts and chocolate sauce. Makes 6.

Chocolate Sauce:

- ⅓ c. corn syrup
- 1 c. sugar
- 1 c. water
- 3 1 oz. squares unsweetened chocolate
- 1 tsp. vanilla extract
- 1 c. evaporated milk

Combine corn syrup, sugar and water; cook to soft-ball stage (235°F). Remove from heat; add chocolate squares and stir until chocolate melts. Add vanilla extract and slowly add evaporated milk; mix thoroughly. Cool. Makes 3½ cups sauce. Keep on hand to serve hot or cold. For hot fudge sundaes heat over boiling water.

These are just a few ideas for your dessert parties this spring. When the fresh fruits and berries start in early summer—planning desserts should be even more fun.

At three years of age, when a child usually has all his first teeth, he should pay his first visit to the dentist. This will probably be a painless matter of examination and cleaning. Don't let the friend who likes to talk about dental sufferings do so in the presence of the child who is about to make his first visit to his dentist.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Well, Ovila didn't last long. His nose was too long and his temper too short. And so we said goodbye to him though not without some regrets for he was willing to work. If he could only learn to work for anyone instead of *at* them, he might be quite a man. Until he does the wear and tear on your nerves is greater than his accomplishments. Two days after we sacked him we started sugaring with the part-time help of a retired farmer in the village. We made good headway getting the buckets washed and out but as usual the weather got a jump ahead of us and it stormed before we got the bucket covers on. Today we got a new man and this afternoon he helped gather sap a week earlier than the first gathering last year. He himself is as short as Ovila's temper but he stayed good-natured in the bush for a nasty afternoon. At least we did have clothes that kept us dry.

We got a fellow with a chainsaw to cut the logs for our wood. It was the best one we have tried yet, perhaps because it was also the newest. One thing we liked about it was the automatic rewind on the starting cord. No hunting for the cord every time. Another thing we liked was the way it kept going after it started. Still another advantage was that it was a one-man saw saving labour and yet could saw a

bigger log than the others. Just the two of us worked at it and we sawed as fast as a whole crew with a drag-saw, at half the cost. I did feel the next day as if I had done the work of a man and a half but I have often felt the same after a drag-saw job. The same fellow came back a week later to saw the circular wood which included next year's sugar-wood. We cut the latter up in the slash we bought and it was all dry soft-wood. There is enough sugar-wood there so that, if we cut it all, we'll never get the scrub hemlocks cut out of the sugar bush unless they go for pulp. We did cut some more of the big ones that furnish the seed for the little ones. We are hoping to turn them into a second silo but we are not sure when.

It looks as if we shall have to feed silage twice a day again to clean it up. However that works all right, better than some hay that was rained on that we have just been feeding. I said feeding but it was mostly a matter of putting it in to the cattle and taking it out again for bedding. Even for that it didn't compare very well with our cut straw though it would have been all right if it had been cut. Probably it would have paid better to have left out the job of putting it in to the cows and used it for bedding first as it was hard on the milk flow. Especially, since it looks as if we might need to feed hay four times a day to get rid of it. If we keep on getting good hay years we shall have to make some change in our operations.

Dot and I went down to a Libby-town Farm Forum this month. They really had some hot discussion on what could be done without money. They followed it up with plans for local recreation activities for their children. They have enough children in a small area to make some interesting get-togethers, especially if they get the adult co-operation it sounded as if they might.

It is interesting to note that trace mineral elements have attracted

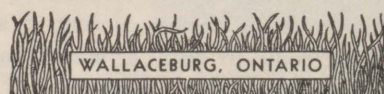
enough interest in Canada so that a company has undertaken to manufacture them in a form suitable for use as a fertilizer. This is of course the right place to begin to correct deficiencies. If they are corrected in the soil they will not exist in the plants grown on that soil. If they are not in the plants they will not plague the people who eat the plants or animals that have been fed on them. But it is quite a complex matter to correct these lacks for if we get on too much of one element it sometimes appears toxic or aggravates a deficiency of some other element. Another experiment showed that heavy liming had a depressing effect on that availability of manganese in the soil. Some farmers complained of poor crops during the year when lime was applied. This might have been due to a locking-up of the manganese in the soil. Altogether it sounds as if an attempt to cure soil deficiencies might be worse than the disease itself and that the farmer might be justified in saying to heck with it all. Yet in one pasture experiment where 20 to 75 lbs. of manganese sulphate along with copper, cobalt, zinc, iron, magnesium and boron were used with a complete

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fertilizer, sods were developed in two months which under ordinary conditions would have taken two years. But according to American findings the Canadian mixture would contain too much boron unless there was an error in the article describing it. It was given as 62% boron with fifty to a hundred lbs. per acre. Perhaps it should read 6.2%.

Veterinary Topics

by D. G. Dale, D.V.M.

With spring here again it won't be long until cattle are on pasture. After the long winter stabling it is little wonder that animals and owners alike are anxious to get outdoors again. When you are checking the pastures over for winter damage, it might be a good idea to keep a few other points in mind. On first being turned out, animals are so anxious to eat the fresh green herbage and sample everything that looks or taste different that they will frequently consume materials that would be ignored later in the season. Often this perverted appetite can lead to fatal poisonings of livestock. Perhaps the commonest of all the poisonous agents around farms are lead compounds. For some peculiar reason cattle appear to be particularly attracted to materials containing lead. They will return again and again to lick and chew at an old paint can that contains residues of lead paint. Calves seem to be more attracted to painted surfaces than do adult cattle, and fatal cases have been reported where the actual source of painted woodwork was only a narrow board three inches wide that was used as part of a calf pen partition. Cattle are considered to be the most susceptible of all the farm animals to lead compounds. Lead, like arsenic, acts as a cumulative poison. Thus the daily swallowing of small amounts tends to build up a concentration in the body to such a point that symptoms are finally produced.

The symptoms of lead poisoning vary considerably depending on the age of the animal and the amount and type of lead compound concerned. As a rule, young animals suffer from *acute* poisoning and die quite rapidly. The symptoms shown by such animals include nervous derangement, convulsions and severe colic. Adult cattle often show a form of *chronic* lead poisoning characterized by lack of appetite and digestive upsets followed usually by some form of nervous impairment, such as walking in circles, running into objects, etc.

The success of treatment in cases of lead poisoning depends largely on the age of the animal and the amount of lead ingested. Various agents are available to neutralize lead in the gastro-intestinal tract; however, once absorption of the poison has occurred, neutralization becomes more difficult. If sufficient absorption has occurred so that the nerve tissue of the animal has become affected, it is doubtful if recovery is possible.

From the practical point of view lead poisoning is much more easily prevented than treated. The sources of lead compounds on farms are numerous and a complete list would be tedious to prepare and read, however, a brief list of common sources is given as follows.

1. Lead paint.
2. Red lead or white lead.
3. Lead acetate (sugar of lead).
4. Lead arsenate (a commonly used orchard spray).
5. Old battery plates.
6. Bullet splashes.
7. Solder drippings from eaves through repairs, etc.

The practice indulged by some townfolk of dumping their unwanted household effects in the low corner of a farmer's field, close to the road, is one that should not be tolerated by the livestock owner. The law forbids such practices and to safeguard the health of their animals, farmers should insist that the law be enforced in this regard.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Ayrshire Breeders Are Optimistic

Quebec Ayrshire breeders broke with tradition this year and held their own meeting, instead of combining the provincial meeting with that of the National Society as had been the former custom. The meeting did not break any records for attendance, but the 100 or so who were on hand spent a busy and profitable day on March 19th.

The reports showed that 1952 had been an active year for the breed. Two new Ayrshire clubs were organized, one in Lotbiniere county and one in Labelle county, both of which were very active. At the 13 Red and White Shows held, 1131 head, owned by 141 different breeders, were on display, a gratifying increase over 1951. In common with the other breeds in the province, registrations and transfers were down, but the Secretary reported that the decrease was proportionally less than the drop in other breeds of cattle. Average sale prices during the year were satisfactory, and at the auction sales prices averaged \$133 for senior calves and \$275 for bred heifers and young cows.

President Nicholas Kelly reported on the new regulations concerning registration of bulls, as adopted at the National meeting, which he hailed as a great step forward toward breed improvement. He also reported that the Breed Improvement Committee is studying the possibility of a compulsory classification of the future dams of registered bulls.

Two new pamphlets were published by the Extension and Publicity Committee, of which Gilbert MacMillan is chairman, emphasizing the value of the Ayrshire cow. These pamphlets, which he claimed were a credit to their authors, should go a long way toward attracting more attention to Ayrshires, for many farmers are not familiar with the better Ayrshire families and records.

The question of membership is one that has been given consideration by the executive. The 1007 active members of the Society were all contacted individually during the year, urged to continue their membership and to recruit new members wherever possible.

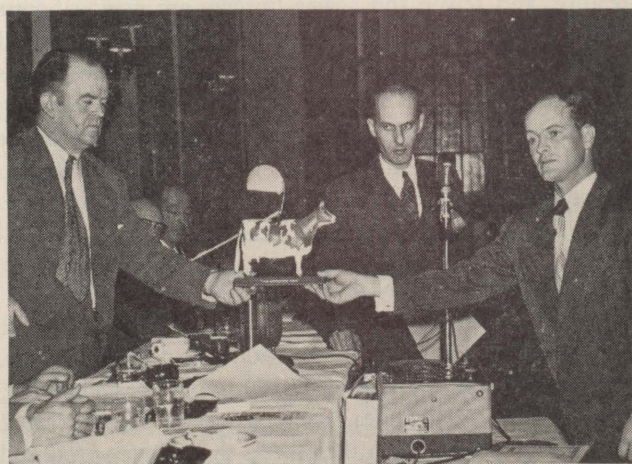
Stanislas Chagnon, now vice-president of the Agricultural Prices Support Board, underlined the role of the pure bred breeder as a potent factor in the general improvement of dairy herds. Increasing population means bigger markets for dairy products, and the American

and local markets offer interesting possibilities for the sale of stock. "But the stock must be good," emphasized Mr. Chagnon. "Farms are becoming more and more highly mechanized—but you can't buy a 1953 model tractor with the product of an 1875 cow." Those farmers who have grade herds should be encouraged in every manner possible to use pure bred sires as a start toward building up a pure herd.

While exports to the United States have been dropping, he felt that this market should improve. Dairy cow population in the States is going down, and there should be a good demand for good stock from Canada in the next few years. This market calls for good, large animals, which we could supply just as well as, say, Ontario. But until we build up our herds, we cannot tap this potentially rich market, for we have just about enough now to supply the local demand for stock and dairy products.

Among the resolutions presented was one urging the Federal Government to impose import duties on vegetable oils, and congratulating the governments of Quebec and Prince Edward Island for their action in banning margarine in their respective provinces.

A new club will be organized in Chicoutimi-Lapointe County, and it is proposed to hold a provincial picnic in July of this year, at the suggestion of the St. Hyacinthe Club and of the Dairy School. Auction sales of heifers,



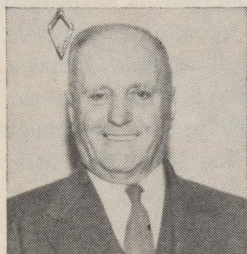
President Kelly presents the trophy won by J. P. Bradley's Glengarry Wonderful, who topped all Ayrshires in Quebec with 19,019 pounds of milk, 912 pounds of fat.

bull calves and cows are also on the programme for 1953.

During the course of the meeting, certificates for high production during the year were presented to the following breeders: J. P. Bradley, Lachute (also the trophy for the highest provincial production); H. M. Jaquays, Sutton; J. Rondeau, Ste. Elizabeth; St. Viateur Farm, Abitibi; Experimental Farm, St. Charles de Caplan; Levis College, Levis; H. B. MacFarlane, Howick; Maurice Rivest, l'Assomption; F. Montminy, St. Gilles de Lotbiniere; Gilles Desy, St. Barthelemy; J. B. Morrisette, St. Zephirin; J. J. Joubert, St. Vincent de Paul; Quebec General Hospital; Sally Wilson, Lacolle; J. E. Rioux, St. Arsene; Experimental Farm, Normandin; P. T. Whitcomb & Son, Massawippi; O. Laroche, St. Ours; J. Wyman MacKechine & Son, Wyman; Macdonald College.

Father Leon of St. Ferdinand succeeds Mr. Kelly in the post of president for 1953, and Leo Leblanc is vice president. François Boulais will again be the secretary of the association.

Horse Breeders Unite



Heads New Society

The three horse breeders' associations in Quebec: Percherons, Canadians and Belgians, have decided to organize a joint society which will be able to act for all horse breeders, no matter which breed of horse they fancy. The preliminary steps to organize this new society were taken in Quebec early in March. The new society

will undertake to study all questions and problems affecting the raising of horses in Quebec, and will endeavour to set up a breeding programme in this province to develop a general-purpose horse suited to Quebec conditions and needs.

It is evident that our horse population is declining steadily, and fewer and fewer farmers are raising horses these days. In spite of increased premiums for approved stallions, the number of stallions inspected last year was the smallest ever. Those interested in horse breeding in Quebec are hopeful that the new society, the president of which is the Hon. Wilfrid Labbe, will be able to do something to correct the situation.

Quebec's 1952 Beet Sugar Crop

Figures given at the annual meeting of the Quebec Beet Sugar Producers' Association show that the St. Hyacinthe Refinery received 87,580 tons of beets last fall, harvested on 7,980 acres, which is an average yield of 10.9 tons per acre. From these beets the refinery produced 23,783,000 pounds of sugar, 3,160 tons of molasses and 2,943 tons of beet pulp.

Farmers received the stipulated \$13.00 per ton for their beets, in spite of a reduction in the price for refinery sugar, and an additional \$1.00 per ton as a bonus. Contracts for 1953 will be let at \$13.00 and it is hoped that production will reach 125,000 tons, which is the quantity required to keep the plant operating most economically.

Of the beets delivered, 43% or 38,210 tons came from St. Hyacinthe County; Napierville delivered 12,535 tons, Bagot 9,980 and Vercheres 5,444 tons.

According to the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, in 1951 there were 134,336 operating farms in the Province of Quebec. They carried 1,685,747 head of livestock, and devoted 8,344,698 acres to field crops; 1,733,794 acres of grain, 3,737,730 acres of hay, 2,685,217 acres of pasture and 187,957 acres of cultivated crops. 93.2% of all farms in Quebec are owned by their operators.

Good Seed and Forage Crop Fair At Cookshire

Now established as an annual event, the Compton Agricultural Society's seed and forage crop fair was held late in February. The committee in charge, Messrs. H. V. Burns, Ian Kirby, R. G. Hodge, W. S. J. Hodgman, D. J. MacMillan and R. Scott, report that the exhibits were of very high quality, though they would have been happier had there been more exhibitors. Besides the actual exhibition, the two-day programme included a judging competition for the juniors, and talks on cereal, pastures, and grassland farming.

Judges for the exhibition were W. S. Richardson of the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville and Joseph Ferland, Dominion Seed Inspector.

The exhibits of Hon. C. D. French, Minister of Mines, took first place for two varieties of oats, OAC 21 barley, wheat, mixed grain, buckwheat, soybeans, grass and clover silage, turnips and table carrots. Donald Frasier of Cookshire had first prizes for mangels, feed carrots and red and other varieties of potatoes. Ian Kirby had all the hay prizes and the first for Velvet barley. Wells Coates of East Angus had firsts for Vanguard oats and ensilage, and O. C. Farnsworth, Cookshire had the best exhibit of beans. E. H. Bowker won for timothy seed and Green Mountain potatoes and Aubrey French won with his red clover seed and corn silage.

Ian Kirby won the judging competition on barley, turnips, and in the livestock judging. Gleason Lake and Fred Burns won the competition for judging oats and potatoes respectively.

This is the fourth exhibition of its kind, the first having been held in 1950. The Compton Agricultural Society has decided that there shall be one of these every winter from now on.

Beef Cattle President Heads Pure Bred Society

Directing the affairs of the fifty-eight-year old Societe des Eleveurs d'Animaux de Race du Quebec for the coming year will be Col. B. D. Lyon of Sherbrooke, President of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association, who became President of the Pure Bred Breeders Association at the annual meeting held in Quebec on March 12. On his executive are Dr. Ernest Mercier, first Vice-President (Jerseys), J. A. Ste. Marie, second Vice-President (Belgians), and Armand Ouellet of the Livestock Branch, Secretary. By the terms of the constitution, the board of directors is composed of a representative (usually the president) of each of the affiliated livestock societies. For 1953 these are Messrs. Ernest Sylvestre (hogs), Azellus Lavallee (sheep), Leon Girardin (Canadian cattle), Jos. Hebert (Canadian horses), Hon. Wilfrid l'Abbe (Percherons), Alp. Jargaille (Brown Swiss), Donat Giard (Holsteins), Roland Pigeon (Ayrshires).

Dairy Problems Discussed

The highlight of the day-long meeting came during the luncheon interval, when J. Peter Nadeau, Vice-President of the National Dairy Council, presented a very thorough and exhaustive study of the dairying industry and the regulations affecting dairy products in Canada, with some suggestions for improvement.

Introducing his talk with figures demonstrating the economic importance of dairying in Canada, he stated that dairying in Canada is a \$750,000,000 business; that, directly or indirectly, it gives employment to more than 2,000,000 Canadians; that about 450,000 farmers depend on dairying for their livelihood, Canada's 2,968,000 dairy cows produce over 1.6 billion gallons of milk each year—from which we made, in 1952,

- 281,000,000 pounds of butter
- 86,000,000 pounds of cheese
- 217,000,000 pints of ice cream
- 467,000,000 pounds of concentrated milk products
- 1,400,000,000 quarts of fluid milk

Of all the dairy products produced in Canada, Quebec produces

- 30 percent of the milk
- 34 percent of the butter
- 48 percent of the cheese
- 33 percent of the concentrated products
- 20 percent of the ice cream

Dairying accounts for one-third of all farm revenue in the Province of Quebec, and the dairy cow is the keystone of any permanent and prosperous farm system.

There Have Been Many Changes

The population of Canada has increased 40 percent in the last twenty years. During the same time there have been striking changes in the distribution of the population—farm population has decreased 14 percent, rural but non-farm population has increased 70 percent and the urban population has increased 55 percent. These



Directors and guests of the Quebec Pure Bred Breeders' Association, photographed at the time of the annual meeting in Quebec City. Seated, left to right: Rene Trepanier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; George Bouchard, Associate Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; Roland Pigeon, the retiring president; Col. Lyon, incoming president; J. A. Ste. Marie. Standing, Armand Ouellet, secretary; Leon Girardin, Pierre Labrecque, director of livestock services, Quebec Department of Agriculture; Joseph Hebert, Hon. Wilfrid Labbe; Azellus Lavallee; Ernest Sylvestre.

population shifts have had a marked effect on dairying. During these twenty years we have passed from an economy of surplus production to the present stage when we can just about meet the demands—and we have changed our methods of using milk too. For example, the use of fluid milk in these twenty years has increased 53 percent. And since Canada's population is increasing at the rate of 1000 persons per day, it seems safe to conclude that more and more milk and cream, as such, will be required. This rate of increase means that some 400,000 persons, or the population of a city about the size of Quebec, are added as consumers of dairy products every year. It takes 25,000 dairy cows to provide for their needs, at present rates of consumption.

Quebec Changes Slowly

And yet, in spite of the increased demand for fluid milk—in spite of the steadily growing concentrated milk business, more than half of Quebec's production still goes to butter and cheese. We have hundreds of small factories which are the only outlet for whole parishes or whole districts, and the problem is to make the changes which events indicate should be made without destroying the economic balance. This is something that will have to be done with much thought and planning—but it will have to be done nonetheless.

The present Dairy Products Act is out of date and badly in need of revision. Now twenty-five years old, it has been amended so many times that it is difficult to interpret, and it makes no provision for many of the changes that have been taking place in the industry

in recent years. It was drawn up when butter and cheese were the mainstay of the industry, but the situation is very different to-day. The question of vegetable oils, and imitation dairy products is one which is not provided for, nor is that of the concentrated products. A basis of payment for milk according to quality rather than quantity is needed—which would mean the employment of qualified dairy technicians in every milk-handling plant. In brief, the Act should be re-written to make it applicable to present practices and conditions.

Review of Activities

Roland Pigeon, reviewing the 1952 activities, noted that the year had been one of difficulty for livestock men, especially for breeders of pure breeds. Sales had been down about 25 percent, chiefly on account of foot and mouth disease and the resultant embargo. However, registrations remained at about the usual level and the industry is, on the whole, in good shape.

He felt that the advice given at the outbreak of foot and mouth, that breeders take the opportunity of strengthening and improving their own herds during the period while the export market was closed, and concentrate on the local market, had been proved sound by events, for the local market is, after all, the important one.

Breeders of pure bred stock are the ones to whom all farmers look for high-quality replacements and additions to their herds, and the responsibility this entails is not one to be taken lightly.

Pierre Labrecque, Chief of the Livestock Branch, reviewing possibilities for 1953, was happy over the re-opening of the American market for livestock. He also felt that new markets in South America might become available in the not too distant future. But nevertheless, he warned that, while these export markets might act as good "safety valves" the home market was the one that meant most to Quebec breeders, and it should be cultivated.

Pork production has been increasing in recent years, and prices have been falling, but consumption has increased. He did not foresee any great change in this regard in 1953. Mutton and lamb use should remain about the same, but prices may weaken.

Poultry and egg production is likely to be less in 1953, with prices firm. Turkey offerings are also likely to be slightly smaller.

In general, he felt that 1953 was a year of promise for the livestock industry, and that there was good reason for optimism.

Those present were interested to hear Stephane Boily describe the precautions taken by the Department of Immigration to guard against the introduction of foot and mouth virus by newcomers to Canada. Any immigrant coming from any region where the disease is known to exist is, together with all his belongings, care-

fully disinfected and the department feels that their precautions are more than adequate.

Minister of Agriculture Barre was another speaker with a few pertinent words of advice to all breeders. "It doesn't much matter," he said, "what breed of animal you raise. All breeds are good, and the one you like is the best one for you. Keep improving your favorite breed, sell your animals at reasonable prices, and help other farmers. You are the elite among breeders, and other farmers look to you to point the way."

The Resolutions Committee, in addition to the usual votes of thanks for grants to Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, urged that the Federal and Provincial authorities get together to set up a joint programme of vaccination against Bang's Disease. The Federal Government was thanked for its prompt action in the foot and mouth crisis, and the same agency was asked to impose and import tax on vegetable oils.

Another resolution provided that no animal may be brought into the grounds of any regional show unless the herd from which it came was completely free of disease.

Sheep and hog raisers both held the annual meetings of their societies in Quebec City in March, with a definite note of optimism evident during the proceedings. Hog raisers feel that the casual breeder has been discouraged by recent price trends, and that the established breeders can look forward to a more stable state of things for the next while. Ernest Sylvestre continues as president of the Society for another year, and all the directors were re-elected.

Sheepmen also re-elected their president, Azellus Lavallee, and all their directors. Interest in sheep raising is increasing in Quebec, their reports showed, with a total population in 1952 estimated at 337,000, which is a gain of 6.2% over the 1951 figures. Registrations and transfers have both gone up.

Both societies came together for a luncheon meeting presided over by Hon. Wilfrid l'Abbe, Minister of State, who represented Minister of Agriculture Barre.

For Safer Tractor Operating

A new film, entitled "Farm Tractor Safety", has been added to the film library of the Adult Education Service of Macdonald College, and is available, on request, for the usual nominal service charge.

The film, in colour with sound, was presented to the College by the Imperial Oil Company, and was made under the supervision of the American Petroleum Institute. It runs 18 minutes, and clearly depicts the do's and don'ts of safe tractor operation and refuelling. It takes a positive approach to the problem of tractor safety, stressing the right method of operation to prevent accidents, rather than showing what happens after an accident has occurred.

Welcoming the Newcomers

There are 105 new Canadian farmers in the Richelieu Valley of Quebec—to be specific, in the counties of St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Rouville, St. John, Iberville and Missisquoi. All of them have arrived from Europe during the past three years, all were successful farmers in their own countries, and all have bought farms here.

They all appear to be happy in their new homes. They have been well received by their French-Canadian neighbours, and the Department of Immigration and the Quebec Department of Agriculture have taken a great deal of time and effort to see that they settle down comfortably and happily.

In order to help them appreciate better the methods of farming, the markets available, and the organizations which exist to help Quebec farmers, a series of one-day study courses was organized during the winter in the offices of the St. John county agronome. At the first course on February 11th soil conservation and drainage, fertilization and field crops improvement were covered in a series of talks. The second course, two weeks later, dealt with storage of farm crops, pasture problems, sugar beet culture and market gardening. In the third course the emphasis was on livestock raising—dairy cattle, sheep and hogs, and artificial insemination. At the fourth and final course they were introduced to the functions and services of the major farm organizations operating in the service of French-speaking farmers (all these new families are French speaking.) Officers of the U.C.C. and of the Co-operative Federee were on hand to describe the workings of their associations and to explain how they could be of help. Each session was followed by a discussion period, and the type of questions that were fired at the experts testified to the ability and keenness of these new citizens.

The last of the courses was followed by a dinner party, and on this occasion the wives had been invited by the St. John's Cercle Fermieres. About 100 men and women (and some children) were present and among them were 30 Belgians, 16 Swiss, 8 French, 1 Austrian and 1 from Holland. During the course of the programme they had an opportunity to say something of their impressions of Canada, and it was heart-warming to see their appreciation of the way they have been absorbed into Canadian life. Their neighbours have evidently gone out of their way to make them feel at home; the families have become part of the local church congregations and the children are happily installed in school. And as for the part played by Stephen Boily and his staff in the Farm Settlement Service of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, who helped them find farms to buy and looked after the details of the transactions, they had nothing but praise. And the county agronomes and their staffs heard their achievements described in the most glowing terms. Nothing had been too much



trouble, and they were always anxious and willing to help out in every way possible; through visits to the farms, consultations at the office and in many other ways they had acted in the best tradition of the Quebec agronomic corps.

If there was anything of which these new arrivals were a little critical, it was the way we make use of our co-operatives. Coming from countries where the co-operative method has been in vogue for a long time, they seemed astonished to find that many of our farmers deal with their local co-ops only when they can't get a better deal elsewhere. This they couldn't quite understand. To their way of thinking, once you join a co-op, you support the co-op and help build it up in every way you can. They feel that our co-ops should do more recruiting; that co-op members should take the time and the effort to get their neighbours, who are not members of any co-op, to take an interest in the movement.

Leo Filion of the Co-operative Federee explained that co-operation in this part of the world is still relatively young, and while the principles are well understood, the practice is not always what it could be. He cited the example of the Granby Co-op, which has teams of members who undertake to travel around their home districts rousing interest in the co-op and recruiting members, and he thought that a number of these new Canadians, with their wide experience in co-operation as it is practised in Europe, might do a great deal to increase co-operative memberships in their districts.

Col. Laval Fortier, who is Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration at Ottawa, was guest speaker at the dinner and made it abundantly clear that Canada was glad to welcome these new citizens. High dignitaries of the Church also welcomed them, urging them to bring up their families to have a love for the land and to be faithful to the teachings of their parish priests. Mr. S. J. Chagnon, vice-president of the Prices Support Board, gave them an outline of market prospects for the coming year. Ernest Montandon, who has settled at Bedford, was spokesman for the farmer group.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Heigh Ho! Come to the Fair

by Ida R. Bruneau

When Ormstown Fair opens in June, it marks each year the beginning of a four month's fair season. As the time for each fair rolls around, various committees start working harder and harder to prepare for what is often the biggest local event of the year. Then, too, as the opening day approaches, the women of the community have a lot to do to finish off the handwork they are going to exhibit in the women's section. Or have they?

Old Entries?

Perhaps, instead, they just run to the chest in the spare room and start getting out the beautiful cellophane-wrapped articles that won a prize last year, and the year before, and perhaps even for years before that. After all,—why not hang on to a good thing? The judge will never remember it. The trouble is that the judge does remember. She is pretty sure that it is the same article, but she can't really be certain. Perhaps some other woman liked those pillow slips,—so elaborately embroidered in cross stitch,—which won the prize last year, so well that she has copied them for this year's fair. With only numbers to go by the judge has no proof that they are the same old pillow slip year after year. And speaking of proof,—what proof is there that the article was even made by the exhibitor? I have heard people say "Why don't you show that table cloth Mamie gave you as a wedding present? You could easily win a prize on that." And I have had some one say to me, "Why didn't you give those socks first prize? They won last year."

Sometimes the exhibitor is even less particular than this, and credits the judge with even less perception. Why should the judge notice that the braided rug isn't exactly new? After all, it has been on the floor only two years and is not really dirty yet. If the table cloth is properly folded, she will never see the grease or coffee stains, nor will she notice that the afghan has moth holes along one side. Surely, though, no one can believe that the judge will be so blind that she won't see that the red diamonds have run into the white ones in the laundry, or that the baby's sweater is so matted through repeated washing that one can hardly make out the stitches. Or father's hand made shirt,—of course he has got a little fatter since you made it, the neck button has popped off bringing some of the material with it, but the judge might not see that.

And don't these exhibitors ever expect that their articles will be well examined,—turned inside out if necessary? They can't. Otherwise it would not be reasonably common to see a very attractive dress,—one that you might like to buy, if only there was some way to get into it. A row of buttons down the front, but no buttonholes. They are difficult to make, and, if not well done, will spoil the appearance. A zipper too can present a problem. Why risk spoiling the dress by putting it in badly? Why make the dress at all?

Even Price Tags

Worst of all, I have found two articles with the remains of a price tag in them!

I had thought that the cooking exhibits would leave no room for such little irregularities, but no. I have heard of lovely clear "apple jelly", which upon tasting turned out to be strawberry jello; of canned peas that were green enough to cause suspicion. They had been picked that morning and "preserved" in cold water.

Study the Prize List

Once all these articles are gathered together, no matter how, there comes the problem of labelling them and entering them into their proper class. This should be no problem as the classes are usually pretty well described in the programme, but it is. If the class is "woven scarves" the judge does not expect to find knitted ones, but she does. She will find cardigans in the pullover section, embroidered flannel jackets in with the cardigan sweaters, coloured embroidery or crochet where the class specifically mentions white. This sort of thing should disqualify the entry immediately. Even if the jacket is perfectly done and the cardigans are not, one cannot give it a prize. If the judge accepts this, others will complain that they could have exhibited a much fancier jacket. Every exhibitor should study the prize list well before filling out her entry tags.

Every exhibitor should also have her work in in good time or be prepared to have it refused. It is very annoying to a judge, at the end of a long day, to be asked to judge four or five classes over again simply because Mrs. Blank didn't bring her entries over until after lunch, and she has every right to refuse to do so.

Just where does the fault for all these things lie? Definitely, in part, with the exhibitors who try to sneak by the regulations. And in large part too with the Ladies' Committee. I hate to criticize these hard-working women

who deserve so much credit for their very good efforts. But couldn't they force themselves to be a little more hard-hearted when they are accepting exhibits? Members of this committee always help the judge in her work, and will often whisper in her ear, "That has been exhibited for two years." If they know this, why do they allow such things to be shown? Is it because they like to have a large display, or because they are afraid of hurting a neighbour's feelings by refusing her entries? The judge should not have the burden of trying to decide what has and what has not been exhibited before. I recommend that each year the Ladies' Committee should make up a list of all exhibitors together with a fairly detailed description of their entries. When entries for the next year's fair are being received they can be checked against the former list and all repeated items refused. It would be a lot of work and it may be for a time there would be a smaller women's section, but it would be a better one and in time it would grow again. So many women have said to me almost with scorn that they would never exhibit in fairs. Is it because they know that there is dishonesty (for that is what it is) and do not want to try to compete against unfair tactics? Perhaps these women would exhibit if they realized everything was fair play.

The judge too may be partly at fault. If she is alone a big fair can take a full day's hard work. Perhaps if she were willing to spend two or three days and take time to write comments on every tag, the situation would improve.

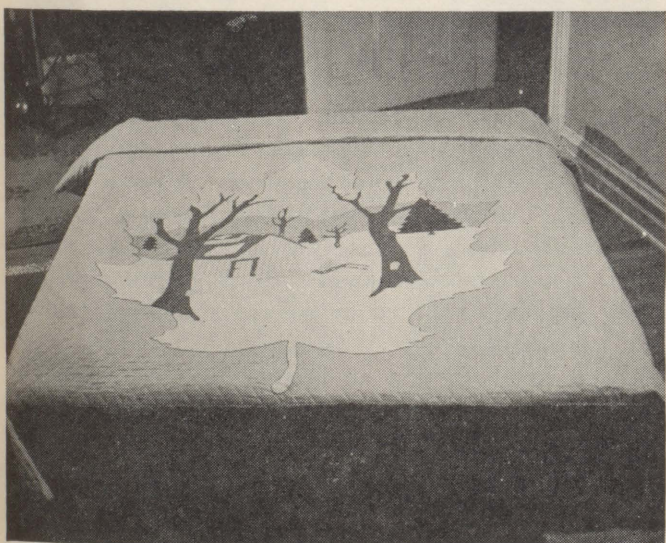
Is it the lure of the prize money which inspires some women to exhibit everything they own whether it is eligible or not? If this is the case, I would suggest that

the prizes be reduced to a nominal amount and the ladies be contented with just honour. The competition should add spice to your efforts and rewards to your successes, but should not be the main goal.

The main goal should be the production of your best possible work so that the women's section represents the best current work of the county in all classes. The competitive angle should act as an incentive to improve workmanship, to develop new techniques, new patterns and new creative and artistic ability. Quantity is unimportant,—it is quality only that should count.

The women's section should be a place where ideas and hints can be exchanged by experts, where less experienced workers could come to get tips on how to improve their work, and where interested beginners could learn how to get started on the project which interests them. In this way it would serve an important role in the community, and would be more than just a display, and definitely more than what it now often seems to be to me—an opportunity to win money by fair means or foul.

It has not been my intention to arouse anyone to resentful anger. It has been my intention to bring to the attention of as many people as possible the fact that such deplorable things as I have described are happening,—not just in isolated cases but almost everywhere. French technicians who also do a lot of judging run into the same things as we do. I want to convince as many people as possible that something must be done to improve fairs and to arouse them to action to work towards this goal during the 1953 season and through all following seasons. We call them fairs but let us make them fair in every sense.



Warden Women's Institute wins first place with its quilt in the provincial elimination contest for the Tweedsmuir Competition. The South Bolton entry came second.

The quilts were judged at L'Ecole des Arts Domestiques, Quebec, and the top selections are now in Winnipeg, where



they will compete in the national contest.

There were four quilts in all, Fordyce and Cavagnal being the other Institutes represented. These are being kept for the Handicraft Exhibit at the Convention, and it is hoped the other two will be back in time to be shown there also.

The Month With The W.I.

A wonderful response was made to the appeal for knitted squares for Korea. One branch reports as many as 35, others simply say "many". Names of several W.I. members were noted in the list of awards published by the Women's Voluntary Services, under whose sponsorship the project is being carried on through the various women's organizations in this country. The contest is now over but the squares are still needed. The product of your busy needles will still be gratefully accepted by the W.V.S.

There were several references to donations to Flood Relief, cash or quilts. Please keep in mind the message of our national president, Mrs. Hugh Summers, as it appears in the letter sent recently to all Institutes.

Argenteuil: *Arundel* had as guest speaker, Mr. W. Davidson, Physical Training instructor for the High School. Assisted by several students he gave a demonstration of various exercises. Mrs. D. Cooke, convenor of Education, was in charge of the program. At *Brownsburg* Mrs. G. Leggett, provincial convenor of Welfare & Health, gave a talk on the highlights of the Q.W.I. semi-annual. Mrs. C. L. Stephens gave a history of the *Brownsburg* W.I. since their first meeting in May 1926, and conducted a quiz. *Frontier* heard an outline of the start of W.I. work in Canada and of the local branch, given by Mrs. P. Clark. A contest was held. *Jerusalem-Bethany* had a discussion on "Things I appreciate in my husband". Books were received from the MacLennan Travelling Library and Mrs. G. Leggett gave a short talk on the coming ACWW Conference. *Lachute* heard several reviews of the new books in the *Lachute* W.I. library. *Lakefield* had a discussion on favourite hobbies. Two contests were held with three different sets of members winning in each. The sum of \$5 was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Morin Heights'* meeting featured a handicraft display. Many prize winning articles from *Lachute* fair were shown as well as articles made during the short courses. A committee was appointed to serve a luncheon to competitors in the Laurentian inter-village ski meet. Special guests at the meeting were 28 ladies from the RCAF Station Auxiliary, *Lake St. Denis*. *Pioneer* heard a talk by Dr. L. Turcotte on "Contamination of Wells" and pamphlets on the subject were distributed. A parcel was sent to the Cancer Society. *Upper Lachute* & *East End* featured an evening given over to public speaking by members. Donations of \$5 each were voted to the *Lachute* High School and prizes for handicrafts exhibited by members.

Chat.-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* discussed the public speaking contest and appointed delegates to county and provincial conventions. *Franklin Centre* realized over \$40 from the recent card party. Public speaking, School Fairs and bursaries for pupils of *Franklin Consolidated*

School are among the projects for the year. *Hemminford* made donations to the following: Q.W.I. Service Fund, \$35; United Church Hall, \$10; Red Cross, \$5. *Howick* had a demonstration on giving a cold sponge bath by Mrs. A. Peddie, R.N. Also a demonstration by Mrs. J. D. Lang on cleaning material with alcohol. A story was read by Mrs. B. Chisholm and \$10 voted to the Red Cross. *Huntingdon* gave \$25 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Demonstrations of favourite gadgets were given by members. *Ormstown* is sponsoring a course in First Aid, through the St. John Ambulance, Dr. M. Stalker and Miss Mary Bryson R.N. instructing. A poem composed by Mrs. W. Rember, "Our Year's Work" was greatly enjoyed. Donations included \$5 each for Junior and Senior Red Cross, and \$8 each to Protestant and Catholic schools for prizes in public speaking.

Compton: *Bury* voted \$10 to help a needy family and a similar amount to "Sunshine" work. *Bury* JWI held a sleigh ride with *Scotstown* Juniors as their guests. *Florence Berwick* gave the W.I. broadcast over CKTS. Shell work, under the supervision of Mrs. Clark, is progressing and a fund has been started to buy membership pins. *Mary Taillon* won the fudge contest. *Canterbury* had a demonstration on Swedish weaving, given by Mrs. Chapman. A 500 marathon is planned to raise funds and \$5 was donated toward *Bury* School hot soup fund. *Cookshire* has had a rug-making class under the supervision of Miss Bruneau and a gift was presented to her in appreciation. A bridge marathon realized \$75. *East Angus* heard a talk on "School Help Services", by Mrs. Patton. Mrs. Robinson gave a rug to be sold for benefit of the treasury and \$5 was given to the Blind Fund. *East Clifton* made a presentation to a member leaving the community. An exhibition of articles made from printed bags was held, with prizes for the best entries. A smocking demonstration was given. *Sawyerville* sent a box to a soldier in Korea. Two card parties were held for the benefit of the library and \$5 each were voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and the Red Cross. *Scotstown* had a Fuller Brush demonstration and parties were held with proceeds for the library. A Burns concert realized \$71.60. A book, "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth", was received from a sister W.I. in England. *Scotstown* JWI, a new branch, enjoyed their sleigh ride with the *Bury* Juniors. Crocheted quilt squares and pot holders are being made.

As a county project all branches will be exhibiting outfits for boys and girls, age 1-12, at *Cookshire* Fair. These will later be given to needy children.

Gaspe: *L'Anse aux Cousins* discussed "The Favorite Age". Fruit was sent to a sick member and to an elderly shut-in neighbour. *Wakeham* members discussed Institute problems, a suggestion from the president. This period at each meeting is proving both interesting and helpful. *York* had an exhibition of members' own hand work. A quiz on birthdays and ages of members of *Royal*

family were featured.

Gatineau: Aylmer East sent a box to a boy from the community on active service abroad. Eardley heard two-minute speeches from four members on Meats, Milk, Fruits and Vegetables. A paper on "Cellophane and Its Uses", was given by Mrs. H. Amm and a contest on applique quilt blocks was held. Lakeview entertained the county president, Mrs. Fuller. First Aid equipment was given to the Catholic School. Wakefield held a debate, "Are Former Times Better Than Today", the decision being that they were. Mrs. Robert Morgan, of the school staff, spoke of the plan to send selected pupils to the coronation. Wright heard a talk by the county president, Mrs. Fuller, on the coming ACWW Conference. A donation of \$12 was voted to the Kazabazua School and \$10 and clothing to Save the Children Fund. The branch has just celebrated its 14th anniversary.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Annes had a sale of home cooking and a sewing class under Miss E. Campbell has just been completed. Mrs. D. Sutherland, convenor of Education was in charge of the program which featured favorite books of the members, brought to the meeting, reviewed and exchanged.

Laviolette: Parent is making scrapbooks for ACWW delegates and a prize is being donated by a member, Mrs. Couvrette, for the one knitting the most number of squares by the first of May. A card party was held at close of the meeting with net proceeds \$27. (The first report from this new branch. Welcome to the circle.)



Mrs. Claudine Francey, a former schoolteacher, came from Switzerland with her husband to settle at Sutton. She is shown here, in native costume, with Mrs. H. Moreau, President of the local Federation of Cercles Fermieres.

FACTS! FINGERS! FUN!

May 25-29, Macdonald College

Five days of studying under those three headings—all to help you make our W.I. a more effective tool in adult education for rural women.

Missisquoi: Cowansville contributed \$5 to the High School bursary fund. A discussion on "What is Expected from the Health Unit" was held. Dunham gave \$5 to the Red Cross and a quilt, donated to the branch, was sold to raise funds. Fordyce members brought articles for food parcel for their Austrian girl. A surprise package brought \$1.80 and gifts were presented to the retiring president and secretary. Stanbridge East held a busy meeting at the home of its president, Mrs. Neil Creller. The proceeds of a card party were donated to the Memorial Hall, also proceeds of dances, \$70.

Pontiac: Beechgrove packed a box of clothing for Save the Children Fund and a box of white linen and cotton for Cancer Society. Aid has been given to the local rink. Bristol heard a paper "Raising Your Child in a Small Town". Cod liver oil is being provided for a needy baby. Clarendon heard a paper on "Health", given by Mrs. W. Kilgour. Two contests were held, one on jumbled words and the other, current events. A donation of \$10 was given the Folk School being held at Pine Lodge. At Elmside Mrs. Garrison, of Shawville, gave a Wearever Brush demonstration and \$5 was given toward dental work for a needy child. Fort Coulonge presented a gift to Mrs. B. Lapierre, who is moving away. Leaflets on "Nutrition" were distributed and a donation of \$10 given to the fund for an oxygen tent for the Pontiac Community Hospital. A felt course has been given by Miss Bruneau. Quyon heard a talk on "Landscaping" given by Mr. N. A. Drummond, agronomist. An exchange of plant slips among members was held and Mrs. H. Burke won the prize in the apron parade. Shawville had as guest speaker, Miss Flett of the Shawville High School, who gave a talk on "Textiles and Home-making".

Richmond: Cleveland sent a clothing parcel in place of the usual food to England. Dennison's Mills heard a pamphlet read on "Cancer". At Gore each member brought a guest to the meeting. A sale of 25¢ surprise packages netted \$5.75 and the sale of cards during the year added \$30 to the funds. Richmond Hill members each brought in a "month" for the program for 1953-54. Mrs. Leslie Healey gave the W.I. talk over CKTS, with subject, "Some of the Hardships Endured by Early Settlers of Richmond County". A sale of silk and cotton pieces was held. Spooner Pond had a Stanley Products demonstration. Linen was sent to the Cancer Society and a food parcel to a boy in Korea, the son of a member.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Diploma Course Students Hold Graduation Exercises

After all these years, the Diploma Course students at Macdonald College have finally achieved a formal graduation. Degree Course students graduate at the McGill Convocation, and the graduates of the School for Teachers and of the Homemaker Course hold graduation exercises early in June. But the Diploma boys, finishing their college studies at a time when they are all anxious to get back home in time to start with the spring work, have been accustomed to writing their examinations at the end of March, packing their bags and slipping off home practically unnoticed. Sometimes they arrange a farewell party for themselves, but there has never been any formal graduation ceremony arranged for them at which they are called up to receive their diplomas and any prizes they may have won. They go away, and later, when all the marks have been added up and so forth, their diplomas are mailed to them.

For some time this has seemed wrong to the authorities of the College, and this year something was done about it. Examinations finished on a Monday afternoon. On the evening of the following day, i.e. March 31, a banquet was held in the College dining room, attended by all the members of the graduating class and any friend each student cared to invite, members of the first year class, representatives of the other classes at the College, and many members of the staff. Following the dinner, diplomas and prizes were presented, toasts to the College and to the class were proposed and replied to, and following this more formal portion of the programme the students retired to the Stewart Room to continue with class prophecies, histories, and a farewell visit among themselves.

The Director of Diploma Courses, Prof. L. H. Hamilton, acted as master of ceremonies, and the diplomas were presented to the graduates by Principal F. Cyril James. Mr. Jean Charles Magnan, Director of Agricultural Education for the Department of Agriculture at Quebec was present to present the medals offered by the Minister of Agriculture, won by Ralph Craig of

Ormstown and Alan Thomson of Abbotsford. The Department of Agriculture also offers a special prize, which is awarded to the student who has made a signal contribution to the class, not only in the classrooms and laboratories, but in outside activities as well. The applause when the winner was announced left no doubt that Bernice Ness of Howick, one of the three girls graduating this year, was a popular choice. Miss Ness has done well in class work during her two years in the course, and has contributed in a number of other ways, not the least being her prowess in the showring, for she won the trophy for showmanship against all comers at the "Royal" held earlier in the year.

The "La Ferme" prize was won by Ralph Craig and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association prize by Miss Patricia Irving of St. Anicet.

Bruce Ayerst, a graduate of 1948, was the guest speaker, and proved to be an ideal person to tell the graduating students how the knowledge he had gained in the Diploma Course had made it possible for him to make a success of his farm at Quyon, P.Q.

And so the session at the College has begun to draw to its finish. Other classes of Diploma Course students will come and go, but we shall remember the class of '53 for many years.



These are a few of the Macdonald graduates who attended a reunion held in the Canadian Legion Hall in Montreal early in February. Left to right they are Ian Kerr, Pierre and Joan deSerres, Nancy Stead, Nody and Tag Christie, Dave Scott, Gino Diorio, Geoff Stead and John McLeod. Doug Waterston took the photo.

Shipton sponsored three teen age dances and two card parties. A cup and saucer was presented to the president on her birthday. Windsor Mills had a fish pond at the meeting, with proceeds turned over to Sunshine Committee. A dance was held in conjunction with the I.O.O.F. A membership has been taken in the C.A.C.

Rouville: Abbotsford heard inspiring reports of the work covered during the past year. An average of a parcel a month has been sent overseas the past year.

Shefford: Granby Hill held a dance in the High School. A paper on "National Health" was given at the meeting and donations have been received from four factories in Granby. The sum of \$5 was given to the Red Cross. South Roxton has as guests the county president and secretary, Mrs. Ossington and Mrs. Pow, respectively. Warden had a reading and contest, by the convenor of Welfare and Health. Warden JWI has started a sewing project. Bingo was played and a contest held.

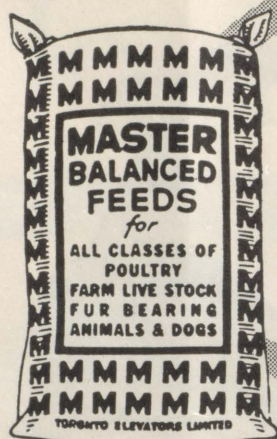
Sherbrooke: Ascot presented Beatrice Cameron Memorial Scholarship to Miss Betty Sawyer, who is attending Macdonald School for Teachers, and prizes were also presented in Grades VIII, IX and X. A child's hot lunch at Lennoxville High School cafeteria is being financed and \$10 voted to the Red Cross, \$25 to Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$15 set aside to purchase books for the school library. Belvidere held a card party. The convenor of Home Economics read an article, "Milk the Juice of Life". Brompton catered to a supper for the Milk Producers Association. Several finished articles of handwork was brought in and more material given out. Cherry River held a busy meeting with several visitors present. Lennoxville is another branch that has "adopted" a child at the local High School and will sponsor hot lunches for the remainder of the school year. A dance realized \$173.05

and the \$100 pledged to the Lennoxville High School building fund has been paid in full. Other donations were \$5 to the Blind Campaign and \$15 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Milby—again we find a lunch for a child at Lennoxville High School. Other items are \$8 for prizes in the school, \$2 for prizes at Waterville School and \$5 to the Red Cross. Orford heard papers, "Gift from Canada to Queen Juliana" and "Citizenship Cards Presented to New Immigrants by I.O.D.E." The annual subscription was sent to the MacKinnon Memorial and a donation to the Blind Campaign.

Papineau: Lochaber held a busy annual meeting. One of our smaller groups but reports to the office show a great deal of constructive work has been undertaken and successfully accomplished.

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